the Democrats of this State who support FRE-MONT. This is an error. I am personally acquainted with him, and know him to be in close communion and active fellowship with the Border Ruffians. Futhermore, he recently published a letter in The Eric Observer (Border Ruffian) declaring his description to Ruchanan and decomposition. claring his devotion to Buchanan, and denouncing Sumner's speech as a "bitter, abusive, personal and intemperate" affair. We have just reason in this section to be thankful that such unblushing, superannuated advocates of Sham Democracy do not support the Rocky Mountain Hero. That "shrick from Maine" will be responded to by the Old Keystone in October and November.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 10, 1856. The Hen. John C. Breckenridge came here yesterday. He dired with Mr. Buchsnan at Wheat-land, and left at half-past 3 o'clock for Pittsburgh. He brought the news of the Republican triumph in Maine to the Sage of Wheatland. The faces of the Shamoeracy are very much elongated to-day. While I am writing, one hundred guns are being fired by the Republicans in honor of the victory in Maine, Vermont and Iowa. Liberty is being proclaimed by the cannon's roar at the home of James Buchanan. To him it is doleful news,

The Shamocratic County Convention assembled here to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, Assembly, and County Officers. The Hon. Isaac E. Hiester was nominated for Congress. Mr. Hiester claims to be an Old-Line Buchanan Whig. He was a Member of the Thirty-Buchanan Whig. He was a Member of the Thirty-third Congress, and made a strong Anti-Kansas-Nebraska speech in the House of Representatives when those bills were under discussion, but now consents to run alongside of the Cincinnati Platform as Mr. Buchanan's especial favorite in his own District. No Old-Line Democrat could be found who could give the Cincinnati Platform so hearty, an indorsement as this Old-Line Anti-Nebraska-Buchanan Whig. Does not this confirm the charge frequently made against Mr. Buchanan, that ali offices and places in his gift are given to buy up his enemies instead of rewarding his friends? When Mr. Hiester made his Anti-Kansas-Nebraska speech, his supporters at home found it full of merit. They even went so far as to say that it was too good to come from him—that they feared he would not stick to it—and he did nt. He is a young man of talent and money, both of which he promises to contribute largely to defend his apostacy from the Whig party and support of the Cincinnati Platform. His money was wanted for the campaign more than his name upon the ticket.

The Straight-out Filmore men held a Convention to-day also. Only about one fifth of the districts of the county were represented. They were nrged by the Buchaneers to adjourn for two weeks, to consult, and they did. The billy-cooing between these two parties is highly amusing.

The nomination of the Hon. Anthony E. Roberts, the present incumbent, for Congress by a Convention composed of all parties opposed to the Cincinnati platform and the extension of Slavery, has given great satisfaction at home and abroad, and his election will be carried by a very much increased majority. In fact the entire Union county and State ticket adds strength to Frenont. Lancaster County will do her duty in the noble cause of Freedom. Eastern Pennsylvania is acknowledged to be the battle-ground. Northern and third Congress, and made a strong Anti-Kansas-

of Freedom. Eastern Pennsylvania is acknowledged to be the battle-ground. Northern and Western Pennsylvania are safe enough for Frement and Dayton. We have a large territory to canvass—it is nearly as large as the entire New-England States—but we have a Philadelphia City in it, whose merchants are not all as bold as the firm of Morris L. Hallowell & Co., who announce "that their goods, not their principles are for sale"—yet notwithstanding all the "conservatism" of the Eastern merchants who deal with the South, there is a much more healthy influence spreading as the Fall trade is getting over—when it is past "they too will be freemen." The cheer-ing news from abroad arouses us at home. To-day a Republican from Connecticut made a handsome bet that his State would give a larger majority for Fremont than Lancaster County—a Conestoga horse against a Sharp's rifle. Lancaster County, the home of James Buchanan, will give 5,000 ma-jority for Fremont. What will you say for Con-

We are to have a mass meeting on Thursday, Oct. 2. Mr. Burlingame and other distinguished speakers will be present. It will be a glorious time for old Lancaster County—the "garden of Pennsylvania." The noble tillers of her rich soil will turn out in the mightiness of their strength, to w their appreciation of Free Soil, Free Speech

and Free Press.

The Hon. John P. Sanderson of The Philadel-The Hon. John P. Sanderson of The Philadel-phia Daily News made a speech here the other night to a Fillmore gathering. The burden of his speech was in praise of Mr. Buchanan, traducing the Republicans, and defending himself from freely-circulated charges of being for Buchanan in dis guise. In which part of his speech he excelled is hard to determine for in the model of the guise. In which part of his speech he excelled is hard to determine, for in the midst of the most pa-thetic part a fire broke out in the immediate neigh-borhood, destroying two houses, a blacksmith's thetic part a fire broke out in the immediate neigh-borhood, destroying two houses, a blacksmith's shop and several stables. The event gave Mr. Sanderson an opportunity to stop his speech. The Democrats have sent several "small fry"

The Democrats have sent several "small fry" speakers here who have really done the cause of Freedom some service. Now that the supporters of the Cincinnati Platform have settled their county ticket, the political warfare will wax warmer and warmer. The county will be hotly contested. Hiester, an apostate Whig, for Congress, heading the Cincinnati Platform ticket segingt Roberts and the Cincinnati Platform ticket, against Roberts, as American Republican, will make but poor head way in favor of the Slave Oligarcy of the South.

Nor does Mr. Hiester really desire success: he
only wishes to run against Mr. Roberts, by whom
he was defeated two years ago, when he (Hiester) ran as a Whig. It is mere spite-work, in which the Buchaneers allow him to kill himself entirely. R.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Brooklyn Rocky Mountain Fremont Club hold their regular weekly meeting to-night at the Rallying Hall, corner of Fulton and Orange streets. Luther R. March, esq., will make his maiden political speech on this occasion, and from Mr. Marsh's reputation as a scholar and orator a brilliant treat may be expected The Hon. G. N. Holley of Niagara, will also speak. Seats reserved for ladies.

ALBANY .- Two hundred citizens of Albany County who last Fall supported the "American" ticket, have united in calling a Fremont and Free Territory meeting at the capitol this evening, when they hope to be addressed by George Law, Chaucey Shaffer, S. H. Hammond, and Silas Seymour.

WARREN Co .- A Fremont meeting was held Warrensburg last Wednesday, and addressed by A. Oakey Hall of this city and the Hon. Charles Hughes of Washington Co. Fully two thousand Freemen were present. Warren, last Fall, gave the Republicans but 666 out of a poll of 3,000 votes. This Fall

she will give Fremont at least 1,500.

ONONDAGA Co.—We lately stated that The Onondaga Standard, long known as the able and influential Democratic organ in the great central County, had lowered the Buchanan flag and run up that of Fremont and Dayton, and that a Democratic meeting was thereupon held at Syracuse to denounce it. The Standard announces that it has since gained 537 subscribers, and lost 172.

OTSEGO Co.-George W. Ernst, long an active and ending Whig, was last Fall the "American" candidate for Clerk of Otsego Co. and was elected, though all his colleagues on the ticket failed. He has recently declared for Frement and Dayton. The Hindoos of Cooperstown thereupon expelled him from their Couneil, but don't know exactly how to expel him from the County Clerkship. It will be remembered that the Hon. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, now of Otsego County, who last year headed the "American" State ticket as candidate for Judge of Appeals, came out for Fremont some time ago. Various advices from Otsego concur indicating a strong Fremont majority in that old Jackson County.

MAINE. - The coalition of Buchaneers and "Straight Whigs" have probably chosen one Senator out of thirty-one in Maine-from Arrostook County. The rest are all Republican, with the Governor, ax Members of Congress, and at least four-fifths of the House. Every County but Arrostock has given a Republican majority, and the old Democratic strongholds—Waldo, Oxford, &c.—have done rather better than Whig Lincoin and Somerset. But all have done nobly.

The Hon. Samuel D. Isgham of Buck's County,

Pa. - Gen. Jackson's first Secretary of the Treasury-

is out for Fremont.
DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Putnam Co.-Joseph Strang and James Ryder.

Albuny Co.-3. Morris E. Viele and Hale Kingsley
4. R. Van Valkenburgh, Albany; Henry A. Brigham, Orange Co.-1. JOHN B. VAN BUREN and HARVEY D. COPE

AND. 2. NATHANIEL W. HOWELL and CHARLES S. CLARK-CHARLES ST. JOHN and MERRETT H. CASH. Sullivan Co.-WYSKOOP KIERSTED and NATHAN S. HAM-

Warren Co. - Jakett Thomas and Stephen Pratt. Greene Co. - 1. John Sanderson and Roswell M. Law RENCE. 2. George Robertson and Henry Greene. (gomery Co.-2 PETER G. WESSTER and ANDREW

THE HON. BAYARD CLARKE ON THE PRESIDENCY.

WESTCHESTER, Sept. 5, 1856. DEAR SIE: Your favor of Sept. 2 is before me. I am gratified that the sentiments of my speech, to which you are pleased to refer, meet your approbation. I could not doubt that every honest word spoken in vindication of Freedom, and in rebuke of the giant wrong which threatens to subdue our land, would find an echo in all true hearts that have the intelligence to appreciate the issues involved in our present contest with the Slave Power, and the courage to array them-

selves on the side of constitutional liberty. You state that my name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress by the American party, and ask if I am a candidate for such nomination. I might reply in a single sentence, and refer to my past acts as the best interpreters of my present position: but I feel that it is due to candor and to that manly frankness which should always characterize the recipient of a public trust, to speak more at length of

manly frankness which should always characterize the recipient of a public trust, to speak more at length of those convictions and determinations of mind which result from a careful consideration of the present crisis in the history of our nation—a crisis which involves not only our good name among civilized people, but also the peace and prosperity of the States and the perpetuity of the Union itself.

The aggressions of Slavery have now reached a point where they must be met with calm, determined and successful resistance, or the Free States must henceforth occupy toward the Slaveholding States the position of conquered provinces, reduced to a condition of political vassalage more degrading and irritating than that eccupied by the American Colonies toward the mother country anterior to our Declaration of Independence. Worse than this: the surrender of our Free Territories to the blighting curse of Slavery, thus virtually excluding the free laborer from their broad acres, except upon conditions to which he could not submit without the sacrifice of his entire manhood, is obviously calculated to restrain the immigration of all whose capital consists solely in strong muscles and resolute wills, and thus by, closing the natural outlet for that excess of productive energy beyond a compensatory demand for it which exists in all overpopulated districts, reduce the wages of the operative, abridge his comforts, diminish his means of intellectual and moral improvement, and so gradually depress him to the condition of the serfs or the Old World or the slaves of the New. In fact, the issue is between Free Labor and Slave Labor, involving the degradation of the latter.

Slavery in its aggressive policy strikes a blow not

the former, if decided against it, to the condition of the latter.

Slavery in its aggressive policy strikes a blow not only at the political independence of the North, but at the social supremacy of our free and intelligent laborers over the imbruted bondmen of the South. The issue thus made is the most vital one that can be presented for our decision: it is one which involves the future of our laboring masses, and as it shall be decided for or against Free Territory, so shall that future be marked with progressive presperity, enlightenment, influence and power, or increasing disabilities, hardship, ignorance, deprivation, subjection, and loss of that political status which is the freeman's birthright. Less grave and momentous in its consequence was the issue involved in our Revolutionary struggle than that which is pressed by the present crisis upon our decision. volved in our Revolutionary struggle than that which is pressed by the present crisis upon our decision. Compared to it how insignificant and trafting are the questions that ordinarily enter into a political contest, and how do the claims of party dwarf into nothingness before the more imperative claims of patriotism, when all that is vital in our country's honor and prosperity is estated.

before the more imperative cusims of patriotism, when all that is vital in our country's honor and prosperity is at stake?

With the deepest solicitude and seeking to divest myself of everything that could militate against an intelligent and comprehensive view of all the interests and issues at stake. I have sought the path of duty. The result is a fixed conviction that the rescue of Kansas and other Free Territories of the United States from the withering curse of Slavery, the future well-being of the swarming millions of Free Laborers in every section of our common country, and the perpetuity of the Union itself, imperatively demand the success of those Republican principles which were successfully vindicated in our Revolutionary struggle and practically illustrated in the Administration of Washington and his patriotic successor. We must elect a Chief Magistrate thoroughly imbued with these principles, and a Congress that will sustain him inflat floeral and enlightened policy which characterized the statesmen of a past generation, and whose re-inauguration is essential to the peace, prosperify and progressive well-being of every section of our country.

I am an American—but I know of no other American principle so old or so significant as the principle of Liberty; without it Americanism is a sham, a pretense, a mere delusion. For Liberty is the soul of Republicanism as it is the soul of Protestantism. All despotisms strike hands—are, in fact essentially one in principle. So, too, the true friend of civil Freedom. I have no sympathy with that spurious Americanism that can prostitute its franchise to the extension of hu man Slavery, or that can ignore or seek to depreciate the vital importance of the existing issue between the Slave Oligarchy and the friends of Constitutional Freedom.

man Slavery, or that can ignore or seek to depreciate the wital importance of the existing issue between the Slave Oligarchy and the friends of Constitutional Freedom. vital importance of the existing issue between the Stave Oligarchy and the friends of Constitutional Freedom. Every impulse of my nature, every principle instilled into my mind by my political education, all the devotion to right that is comprised in the word American, impels me in this controversy to take part directly and openly with the latter and against the aggressions of the former. I cannot withhold my influence—I cannot from mere personal or even party considerations so bestow it that it can by any possibility contribute to the triumph of the Slave Power, or rob my action of the significance which I mean shall attach to it. In one word, I can see no way in which I can vindicate the cause of Freedom in all its periled interests, and contribute to the perpetuity of our Union with all of good which it involves, except, as I have already intimated, by doing my utmost to secure the triumph of the people's candidate, John C. Fremont, emmently in this struggle the representative and the exponent of consti-

by doing my utmost to secure the triumph of the people's candidate, John C. Fremont, eminently in this struggle the representative and the exponent of constitutional liberty.

The principles which impel me to this decision are the principles upon which I have always acted as a member of the American party. Never will I consent to the interpolation into my political creed, of principles hostile to these, nor can I be so false to the interpolation into my political creed, of principles hostile to these, nor can I be so false to the interpolation into my political creed, of principles hostile to these, nor can I be so false to the interpolation of Slavery over another foot of terratory once consecrated to the uses of Freedom. Whether as a private individual or holeing solemn public trusts, this is my position. Here I stand, from conviction and from choice. I have been thus explicit in defining my position, that zothing in relation to it might be left to conjecture, and because I would purchase no man's suffrage at the price of my own manhood. If this frank avowal of my principles and purposes shall command the approval of the American party in the District which I have now the honor to represent, I will with pleasure receive their nomination and the support of all the lovers of Freedom and the Union throughout the District. I am, &c., &c., Bayard Clarke.

Geo. F. Sherman, esq.

K. N. ROWDYISM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In former campaigns, we naturally looked to the 'Unterrified' for all breaches of order, rioting, fighting, bullying, etc.,; but in the present canvass the glory seems to have departed from the Empires, and concentrated in the Dark-Lantern Allies of Buchanan at Academy Hall. They hesitate at no act of cowardice or meanness—even to burglary. In Hoboken, N. J., the party are charged with stealing and destroying the Republican banners. THE TRIUSE of Wednes day details a similar exploit at North Orange, N. J. In Williamsburg, last week, another. In the Ninth Ward, the Republicans have been so annoyed by these rowdies as to be compelled to give them a severe these rowdies as to be compelled to give them a severe chastisement. In the Seventeenth Ward they have also endeavored to disturb and break up the Republican ward meetings, and in many other wards of this city, as well as in various parts of the State, we constantly hear of

similar arguments being used against the Republicans. At Academy Hall, where the Fifteenth Ward Rocky Mountain Club hire the front room, the Allies occupying the remainder of the building, the Club are not persuitted to put up even a notice of their weekly meetings; and, on last Thursday evening, a committee of buildies were sent to take down a notice tacked up on the door, of a meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club, up stairs. The half-sheet notice was formally seized, drawn, quartered and stamped upon amid great enthusiasm by these braves. On Tuesday evening, during the Democratic procession, they were in their element. At an early hour they lined the walk in front of Academy Hall, and as the procession passed commenced howling and heaping all sorts of insults and epithets upon the Irish and German Clubs as they passed in line. The Irish were greeted with epithets of "Hod-carriers." "Scavengers," &c., the Germans, "Lager Beer," "Sour Crout," &c.—the German butchers with intimations that their sausages were dog, and their Bolognas horse-meat. But, with all their taunts, they were unable to bring about a collision with the Germans, and, when the procession had passed they commenced a general howl before the door of the Republicans' Hall, for the avowed purpose of provoking a fight, but a body of Police soon dispersed them to their own quarters, where they cheered till midnight for Fillmore, 'Ras Brooks and the Union. Gallant leaders these for the "Old-Line Whigs." to follow! Noble fellows "to rule America." They seem to have fully imbibed Mr. Fillmore's doctrine that, in the event of Fremont's election, they should rebel, and, taking such a result for granted, they are practicing the initiative. A Fifteenth Ward Black Refuellers.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners met Saturday afternoon at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Present, Isaac O. Barker, esq., in the chair, Walter F. Coneklin, Secretary, and a quorum of members.

The following cases were reported by the Health

Officer for the action of the Board, with the results as

Officer for the action of the Board, with the results as annexed:

Bark Virginia, from Mayaguez, arrived at Quarantine on the 12th inst., with a cargo of sugar. Corgo ordered to be discharged on lighters, and brought to the city at the expiration of five days, if all remain well.

Schooner Wren, from Fort an Prince, laden with logwood, arrived on the 12th inst., with all on board well. Ordered to be properly cleansed and funigated and remain eight days for observation; to be then allowed to come up if all are well.

Bark John Benson arrived from Havana on the 12th inst., with a cargo of sugar, tobacco and cigars. While in port one man died of yellow fever, all others being well. Ordered to remain at Quarantine for a period of ten days, the cargo to be then discharged and brought to the city by lighters.

Brig Charles Heath, from Cardenna, arrived on the 12th inst., with a cargo of sogar and molasses, and all hands well. Permission was granted to discharge the cargo on lighters, to be brought to the city, and vessel to remain for purification and ventilatian.

rentifiation.

Brig Penobscot, from Arecebo, laden with sugar and molasses prived on the 12th inst. Ordered to remain at Quarantine for period of five days, to be then allowed to proceed if all aresell.

a period of five days, to be then allowed to proceed if all are well.

Brig Dunkirk, arrived August 29 from Trinidad de Cubs, with a cargo of moissess. The cargo has been discharged and the vesse! thoroughly fumigated, and now desires permission to come to the city. Petition denied, and not allowed to proceed until the 20th inst.

Brig Belfast, from Gonaives, arrived on the 29th of August with a cargo of logwood; was permitted to come up into the stream on the 7th of September and discharge the cargo. She has been discharged and cleaned, and now lies in the North River, opposite pier 21. Permission is requested to come up to the wharf and load an outward cargo. Referred to the inspector of vessels to examine and report.

Brig Win, H. Spear petitions to be allowed to come to the city. Denied, and ordered to lighter her cargo from where she now lies.

city. Denied, and ordered to lighter her cargo from where she now lies.

Brig A. B. Cook arrived on the 14th of August, and has been discharged since September 2. She now petitions to come to the city. Referred to the Health Officer, with power.

Permission was requested to lighter the fustic and horns from the schooner Yorktown to a landing place on either the North on East River, where they can be transhipped. Also to allow the vessel, when discharged, to proceed to a single-side below Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, for repairs. Both petitions were laid usen the table.

upen the table.

Brig Shuannee, from Ponce, Porto Rico, petitioned to proceed to the city, and was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

the vessel, when discharged, to proceed to a saip- and below Atainupen, the table.

Brig Shunnee, from Ponce, Porto Rico, petitioned to proceed to the city, and was referred to the Health Officer, with power. DEATH OF THE SMUGGLED CASE FROM BALTIMORE. The Health Officer reported that the smuggled case of yellow fever which was taken from the schooner Baltimore, from Baltimore, died yesterday at the Marine Hospital with black vomit, and that no facts had been ascertained which could lead to the supposition that the man contracted the fever elsewhere than at Baltimore, or upon the vessel in which he arrived. The Health Officer said that he very much regretted the occurrence of this case from Baltimore; that it would compel him for a time to detain vessels coming from that port, which would not only give great trouble to the shipping from there, but add largely to the labor which is and has been daily imposed upon the Board. The Commissioners agreed with the Health Officer that the vessels from Baltimore should be detained; and the Health Commissioner, Dr. Miller, was appointed a Committee to investigate and report in regard to the cuptain's violation of law.

MYORTANT COMMUNICATION—HOW LONG WILL VESSELS RETAIN YELLOW FEVER INFECTION?

To the Moyer or Commissioners of Health of the City of New-York:

Health Officer decans it his duty to state to your honorable. Bloot, that the captain of the brig Jonah Jak was suited to the Health Officer decans it his duty to state to your honorable. Bloot, that the captain the twessel cane into Quarantine on the list of July last, from Ponce, Porto Rico, laden with sugar and molasfee, and with the vessel cane into Quarantine on the list of July last, from Ponce, Porto Rico, laden with sugar and molasfee, and with the rerew well; that she lost note of her crew on her passare, nor while in her port of description is well marked, and the research of the captain with the captain the well marked and the research of the captain that of the July July Loted. His testimony goes to show t

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH. BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of this Board on Saturday the Health
Officer reported one case of small pox in Park avenue,
but no cases of contagious or malignant fevers.

Permistions were granted to the following vessels to
land and lighter cargoes: Bark Alexina, from Curaçoa,
with hides and fustic; ship Warwick, to land ballast at
Atlantic Dock; brig Grace Worthington, from Buenos
Avyes, to lighter wool.

Ayres, to lighter wool.

On motion of Ald. Walsh a vote of censure was passed upon Ald. Huntley for perpetrating one or two oaths in debate during the session of the previous day. The motion passed unanimously.

TAKING THE VOTE is all the rage now-a-days, and so the Museum managers have, at the request of many citizens, announced that "the vote of the Museum visitors for President of the United States will be taken every day and evening this week, and announced in the Museum each afternoon and evening, as well as in the morning papers. The affidavits of the proprie tors and ticket-receivers will be furnished, in proof of the accuracy of the returns, and of the fact that they exhibit the votes only of adult visitors who purchase tickets of admission at the office of the Museum Each lady and gentleman, on purchasing a Museum ticket, will be handed a separate card, bearing the namof his or her favorite candidate for the Presidency, which he or she, on entering, will present to the door keeper. The proprietors of the Museum pledge themselves that no collusion or deception shall be permit-ted, and that the fair and just expression of their pay-ing visitors' preferences for the Presidential candidates shall be obtained, and the returns daily certified by their ticket-receivers, under oath. Visitors on the free list will not be permitted to vote."

The new play of "Giralda" is a complete success, and is given with excellent effect.

BROUGHAM will produce to-night at the Bowery, a burlesque en "Metamora." It will doubtless be The BROADWAY VARIETIES will reopen to-night with

the Wood and Marsh Children in juvenile comedy.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

\$1,600,000 IN GOLD. GRAND DISPLAY of the Vigilance Committee.

JUDGE TERRY RELEASED.

The Vigilance Committee about to Adjourn.

The steamer George Law, William L. Herndon

U. S. N., commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, She sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., with the mails, passengers and treasure brought down by steamer John L. Stephens. The Purser states that on the 8th inst., about 2 o'clock a. m., they have the ship to off Havana. At sunrise, sent a boat on shore to obtain permission to land the New-Orleans mails and passengers without bringing the ship into the harbor, giving as the reason that we wished to avoid the Quarantine at New-York. Permission was refused, and we were informed that we had voilated the laws of the port by sending a boat inside the harbor, that privilege only being accorded to Government vessels. There was no attempt made to communicate with the shore, our boat going direct to the guard-ship, and there awaiting the visit of the Port officers. Having desired the agent to order the New-Orleans steamer ever to Key West, there to take the mails and passengers, we got under way for that port at 8½ a. m., ar-rived same day at 7½ p. m., coaled, and sailed again for New-York at 2 p. m., 9th inst.; all well on board, there not having been a case of sickness among the passengers since leaving San Francisco.

The Pacific mail-steamship John L. Stevens sailed from San Francisco August 20, at 4 o'clock p. m., with the United States mails, 528 passengers, and 1,949,740 23-100 on frieght; arrived at Acapulco at 7 p. m. 27th ult., and sailed same day at 11:30 p. m. for Panama, arriving at that port Sept. 2 at 6 p. m.

The New-York and New-Orleans packet-ship Isaac Allerton ran ashore on the Florida Reef, about twenty miles to the eastward of Keywest, on the 28th inst. bilged and sunk; part of her cargo saved in a damaged state. A French ship, name unknown, with a cargo of sugar from Havana went ashore same time. Several lives lost. Ship and cargo total loss.

The United States frigate Independence, Commodore Mervine, arrived off Panama, 31st ult., from Callao: officers and crew all well. Sloops-of-war St. Marys, off Panama, and Saratoga, off Aspinwall, when the George Law sailed. Officers and crew of both ships good health. We are indebted to E. W. Hull, Purser of the in good health.

George Law, the Pacific Express Company, and the Express Companies of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Wines & Co. for the prompt delivery of California files.

& Co. for the promp	r den.	ery or Connorma mee	10
TREASURE LIS	T OF ST	PEAMER GEORGE LAW.	
Book of America	± 45,000	Metropolitan Bank	\$150,000
Butcher & Bro	2,500	Mechanics' Bank	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co		Newhouse, Spats & Co.	14,500
Drexel & Co	250,000	Order	60,328
	90,026	OrderJames Patrick	63,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.		James Patrick	17,000
Z. Ernstein & Bro		Wm. Seligman & Co	
Freeman & Co		J. Strauss Bros. & Co.	17,018
Wm. Hoge & Co		Henry Sternan	12,000
Hamburger & Bro		Scholle & Bros	12,000
Wm. Heller & Co		Eastun & Co	13,000
W. H. Hall		G. W. Schenkburgh	8,400
L. M. Hoffman & Co	14,000	Henry Strybing	3,000
T. J. Hand & Co		A. E. & C. E. Tilton	6,000
Howland & Aspinwall.		Wolfe Bros. & Unz	15,000
Aprop Jacobs & Co		J. B. Weit	15,225
Eugene Kelly & Co	52,000	T. Wattsons & Sons	15,000
H. A. Kelley		G. H. Wines & Co	13,296
Myer, Levy & Co		Wells, Fargo & Co	312,650
Total from San	Francis	co\$1	600,558
	BOM AS	PINWALL.	AT ACT OF COME
	#2,000	Freeman & Co	\$300

SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

SEMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

From The Alta California.

The California news for the past fortnight, although not of the startling character with that sent forward by the last steamer, will still possess considerable interest to our friends in the East. The last mail carried accounts of the execution of Hetherington and Brace by the Vigilance Committee, together with information that the bodies of the malefactors had been delivered to the Coroner, who was then engaged holding an inquest upon them. This inquiry having been prolonged for several days, the jury found, what every body knew, that the decessed came to their death through the instrumentality of the Vigilance Committee. But this finding is likely to be barren of all fruits, not having been followed up by any criminal proceedings on the part of the authorities, nor is it probable it ever will be; hence both the inquest and the finding are regarded as a farce by every person of sense.

A few days after the execution of these criminals, the Committee, having examined with great care and deliberation the case of Judge Terry, about which there have news edicitived than any other upon which

A few days after the execution of these criminals, the Committee, having examined with great care and deliberation the case of Judge Terry, about which there had been more solicitude than any other upon which they had been called to adjudicate, determined, by a large majority, to release him from custody. This produced considerable dissatisfaction among many of the members as well as friends outside their body; but on all the facts being published, the course of the Committee met with a cordial approval from all: even those most disposed to murmur being, in many instances, the first to renew their expressions of confidence and pledges of support. It is now conceded on all hands that the Committee have acted with consumate wisdom and justice, not only in this instance, but throughout their whole proceedings. It is in the mouta of every body that they have yet to make their first mistake.

Thus entrenched in the public confidence—indorsed by the whole community—the object of general gratitude and approval—all opposition withdrawn or dwindled down into insignificance, the National vessol that threatened to fire upon our town sailed from port—the General Government turning a deaf car to the applicacation of their foes—everywhere triumphant—their work accomplished—the people satisfied—usitie vindicated—crime rebuked, the long and arduous duties of the Committee draw to a close, and they contemplate with joy the end of their labors. A few days after the discharge of Terry, the remaining prisoners were released, and the work of dismantling their fortifications commenced. This accomplished, they resolved, on Monday, the 18th ult., to marshal all their forces and openly, before the world, to march to their quarters and there consummate their work by resigning into the hands of the people the power delegated to them at the commencement of their labors.

An account of this event will be found in detail, elsewhere in our columns. Of no day in our history have we more just reason to be proud than of this. We have been much

In the political world, the American party has com

In the political world, the American party has come more prominently into the field since last advices from these parts, making three parties, each sangine of carrying the State, and arousing all their energies for the accomplishment of that ead; their most able speakers being engaged in stumping the State, with the avowed purpose of keeping it up until the time of election.

Much dissatisfaction continues to be felt by the people of the State toward Palmer, Cook & Co., at the non-payment of the interest on our State and city bends in New-York. It was hoped, though hardly expected, that the last steamer would have brought word of its payment, or at least some satisfactory explanation for the failure; but in this they have been disappointed, no sufficient reason or apology having been vouchsafed on the part of the delinquents. We presume, however, that by this time the payments have been made, and precautions taken to guard against a recurrence of so unfortunate an event for the future.

A large meeting, coraposed of the most respectable citizens, irrespective of party, convened on the 11th inst., to consult upon some measures for securing a reform of the abuses that exist in our numicipal affairs, and to disconnect them from general polities. After accounts and the disduces and the adoption of an address and a

taking any definite action in the premises. Great distrust exists on the part of the masses, lest this, like every other professed movement for reform, ab suid tail into the hands of the corrupt and designing; benee the reluctance manifested on the occasion to take any more speedy or definite action.

Much dissatisfaction has been felt among the people here at the result of Herbert's trial in Washington; and, should be be finally sequitted and return to this State, there is no telling what shape the feeling might take in making itself manifest. The indignation against our fermer rulers and officials has by no means abated with the hanging of a few culprits, who, however deserving of their fate, are coming to be regarded as the tools of the more designing and successful politicians, who have made their escape. This feeling is deepening every day, and it might not be altogether safe for some, who have occupied even the highest-executive position in the State, to encounter it just now. One of our ex-Gevernors may be regarded in the light of a fugitive from pistice, indictments for high crimes having been found squainst him shortly other he left the State; and, if rumer be true, the presence of another is by no means desirable—perhaps would not be tolerated—by an injured and outraged people.

The feeling in California against the Mormons is growing very strong, as the number of this people, with their fility abominations, is increasing to a fearful exteat upon our frontiers, and even within our very boders. It is already becoming an element in the politics of the country, and may in time take the shape of a more effectual instrument for rooting out these loathsome weeks from the body politic.

Business generally has been on the increase during the past two weeks. A great amount of building and other improvements are going on in the city: especially in the naster of repairing the streets and wharves. The mines are yielding better than ever before, taken as a whoir, and in the first and the substance of the plants of

GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE—FIVE THOUSAND MEN BEARING ARMS—IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS.

SAND MEN BEARING ARMS—IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS.

From the Daily Alta of August 13.

The grand parade and review of the Vigilance Committee, which had been announced for several days, came off yesterday, and, as was expected, it was the most magnificent and imposing demonstration ever beheld in California. There was no attempt at an ostentatious display, nor any desire to appear otherwise than as they really are—plain citizens, banded together for a particite object. There were no showy uniforms, but enly a simple uniformity in their citizens' dress, with a badge upon the left lapel of the coat to designate the rank and number of the company. The whole affair exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and every spectator seemed astonished at the array, as the different companies were brought into line, so as to show the entire force. We have never seen anything of the kind that could be compared with it in numbers, in discipline or in respectability. A gentleman who witnessed most of the conflicts in the Mexican war, assures us that he never before beheld such a sight as that presented yesterday. He had seen the review of the whole United States army under Gen. Scott: he had been present at the various successful skirmishes in which Gen. Taylor was engaged; he was with the army when, headed by Gen. Scott, it marched into the City of Mexico; and yet he was compelled to say that it was left for the quiet, sober and honorable citizens of San Francisco to excel all those displays in point of numerical strength, as well as military appearance. He says that Gen. Scott's army was not as large when he took the City of Mexico as was the procession yesterday. His artillery and cavalry forces were not comparable with those of the Committee.

It was intended that this turn-out should excel any of the previous movements of the Committee.

It was intended that this turn the previous movements of the Committee. Those who had the pleasure of seeing the parade can judge how well they succeeded; and those who must depend on printed representations may be assured that our record s correct.

MOVEMENTS IN THE MORNING.

Movements in the morning the streets were thronged with men, both spectators and members of the Committee, who were preparing for the parade. The streets in the lower part of the city were particularly lively, and armed men appeared to be hurrying in every direction, and forming into squads and companies. By 11 o'clock the companies had all arrived upon the ground, and were soon formed into battalious and regiments. There were four regiments of infantry, one of which formed upon California street, another upon Front street, another upon Battery street, and the other on Sansome street.

The Cavairy, Artillery and Marine Battery Companies organized at their respective armories. While these regiments were properly arranging their men and companies, by marching, countermarching and performing the necessary military evolutions to accomplish their object, they attracted a vast deal of attention from the countless thousands that were gathered upon the sidewalks, on the housetops and in the windows of the surrounding buildings. It was almost impossible to pass along the streets in the vicinity of the gathering of the troops, so great was the collection there of anxious and interested spectators, men, women and children, without respect to age or condition, who were eager to witness the grand display. Hundreds of private carriages, containing families, and men on horseback, were in the streets watching with deep interest all the movements of the troops.

CLOSING PLACE OF BUSINESS.

private carriages, containing families, and men on horseback, were in the streets watching with deep interest all the movements of the troops.

CLOSING PLACE OF BUSINESS.

With great unanimity, nearly all the shops, offices and stores in the city we closed at an early hour, or were not opened at all, and all seemed willing to yield to the desire to make it a holiday. Many of the streets and buildings along which the procession was to pass were properly decorated with flags, banners, streamers, flowers, devices and mottoes: and the shipping in the harbor, as well as the various flag-poice in the city, were adorned with the American colors.

On Sansome street, between Sacramento and California, we observed the greatest display of any locality in the city. Several cords were passed across from one side of the street to the other, at the top of the buildings, on which the flags of all nations, with various designs and devices, were suspended. Upon one of them, that extended from the American Exchange to the Custom-House Block, was suspended a frame in the shape of a quarter circle, with the word "Vigilante" upon either side, and a large eye, emblematic of the seal of the Committee, just above it. The store of Smiley, Yerkes & Co. was liberally decorated with appropriate emblems, and made really a gay and attractive appearance. On Montgomery street there were several large flags displayed with various mottoes, all of which were very attractive. At the corner of Washington street a large banner was displayed bearing the words "Pioneer Guards, Company 4, V.C., organized May 16, 1856." Over the Bulletin office, corner of Merchant street, was placed a placerd, in large letters, as follows: "The Vigilance Committee; their rinle of action, the public good is the highest law." Lerge flags were displayed in Sacrama so street, irom a line running from the Alla California building to the opposite side of the arreet. Also in front of Meesrs, Lecount & Strong's bookstore, Montgomery street. It is impossible to enumerate all

streets that lead in that a "lrection, in order to get a view of the ceremonies to take place there. By the time the troops arrived on the pround, all that ; art of the city appeared to be cocapied by spectators, and the military completely filled the stre." If not the Bay on the south to Market street on the nox." A distance of nearly two miles.

THE REVIEW.

The lines were formed on Third street, at ? o'clock precisely, when Grand Marshal Charles Dona's and stall, the field officers, the Executive Committee, and Board of Delegates arrived on the parade ground. A Major-General's sainte of thir een guas was fired by Cempany A, Light Artillery, Capt. Huxley, at the corner of Third and Mission streets. They then reviewed the troops, and rode clong the whole exten of the line uncovered. The different companies saluted them as they passed, and the whole seene was one deeply impressive and truly magnificent.

The review ceremonies were concluded about 3 o'clock, when preparations were made for forming the procession to take up the proposed line of march. This was very soon accomplished, and with very little confusion, as the plans were well devised and matured before going upon the ground.

The procession moved along Third street to Market, down Market to Sansome, along Sansome to California, up California to Montgomery, down Montgomery to Clay, up Clay to Stockton, down Stockton to Valleio, up Vallejo to Powell, down Powell to Washington, down California to Sansome, down Sansome to Clay, down Calonia to Sansome, down Sansome to Clay, down Calonia, the manney place of the market, with just marching distance between the platoons, it required 33 minutes to pass a given point.

THE INTEREST SAMIBITION.

Nothing has ever occurred in this city that has awakened so deep an interest in the minds of our people, and did this demonstration.

and the officers and men. So profuse were they with those gifts, that thousands of the muskets in the ranks were eventually ornamented with flowers placed in the muzzle.

One instance is worthy of special notice on account of the degree of enthusiasm manifested by the persona alluded to. While the procession was passing the house of Capt. R. J. Vands water, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, Mrs. Vendewater stood upon the balcony with a handkerchief in each hand, and continually saluted the brave band as they passed. As intervals she would scatter bequets upon the companies, which she had prepared in great abundance for the occasion. The recipients of her favors and 10 teattention did not fail to properly recognize her, and return acknowledgments for the compliments bestowed.

The effect of the compliments bestowed.

The sidem, propriety, and necessity of the celebration vesterday can be no longer doubted. It has demonstrated to the enemics of the Committee, as well asseme of its doubting friends and to the world, that they are still united, and can show, when occasion requires, an unbroken front. They are charged by the calumniating press with being a mob. The exhibition of yesterday most emphatically gives the lie to this infamous libel. Were they pessessed of such a spirit, it would be an easy matter to effect any object they might desire; but the history of the Committee does not furnish an instance of any attempt to ask for or do anything not for the public good.

They possess the numerical, physical, intellectual and moral strength of this community, and the will of the Committee is omnipotent, yet it never has been used but for the best of purposes. Here, then, is a refuntion of this foul charge. They are called traitors, and governed by treasonable designs; well, if they are traitors, the display yesterday shows that there is a numerous band of them; and if their doings be treason, let the dirity scavengers of the malignant press make the most of it. They are called traitors because they are not will yet had much more to do. By example, by moral force, much could be accomplished. It was necessary to continue the good resulting so far from the exertion of the Committee, by continued vigilance, both as members of the Committee and as members of this community. The work of regenerating California society from the thraldom of bad men, and of vice, vas commenced in earnest; and, by perfect union in the work, there could be no question but the beneficial effects of the same would be felt for years. The speaker hoped that the occasion might never again occur to call forth the mass of the intelligent and virtuous community to take arms in defense of their rights; but if, unfortunately, such a deplorable state of affairs should occur as to call forth such action, there could be no question but that the thousands who had on this day and before taken an active part in the Committee, would respond with alacrity to the call, if made. Several happy speeches were made by Grand Marshal Doane, Gien. Olney, Dr. Cole, Captam Hampton, Col. Vail, Col. Dows, Mr. Bokee, Quartermaster Cole, Col. C. G. Dyer and others.

After some two hours spent in a most pleasant manner, the company dispersed with three times three for the Vigilance Committee, one and all, of San Francesco, 1856.

Several "Law and Order" men seemed to find a

the Vigilance Committee, one and all, or San Francesco, 1856.

THE SUMBER IN THE RANKS.

Several "Law and Order" men seemed to find a deal of consolation in the fact, as they contended, that there were only about 3,000 men in the ranks yesterday. We overheard the estimates of various persons of this character, who declared that by actual count there was all the way from 1,800 to 2,700. Now, it would be impossible to enumerate them while passing in the street, and all such estimates are entirely unreliable. We have taken the trouble to get the official reports from headquarters, from which we learn that there were just 5,137 men in the ranks and bearing arms. Thousands more could have been eslisted had there been equipments for them. This estimate is authentic and reliable.

COMMEMORATIVE.

It is worthy of remark that yesterday was just three months after the first public demonstration of the Committee, which was the day of the rescue of Casey and Cora from jail on the 18th of May last.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF YESTERDAY.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF YESTERDAY.

From The Aita California, Ang. 18.

The "reaction" men, the men who phrophesied when the Executive Comm it ee discharged Jud, o Terry from custedy, that with that act caded the inits ace and power of the Vigilance Committee, must been selves have experienced a "reaction" yesterday, and been very much disgusted at the nonfunilment of their prophesies. Such a demonstration as was made yester-day has never been seen before in San Francisco, and we much doubt whether in any city of the United States so large a procession ever marched the streets. It was a proud sight to look upon; a proud thought that, although every man of these thousands there was named with a musket and a bayonet, and stood in the technical relation of an "insurrectionist," no excesses had been committed, no outrages performed, no deeds of violence and blood, such as would have attended the efforts of an unorganized mob. The character and appearance of the men who marched yesterday in the ranks, were sufficient answer to all which has been said against them. They are not, as has been, invidiously misunated by the "law and order" journals, made up entirely of "merchants" or "speculators," though these, as well as others, were joined with them. The mass were of the "bone and sinew," whom political crators love to flatter; the "hard-handed" mechanics, and labering men of San Francisco. They made up an army as large and invincible as that which Gen. Scott led that by this time the payments have been made, and precautions taken to guard against a recurrence of so unfortunate an event for the future.

A large meeting, coraposed of the most respectable citizens, irrespective of party, convened on the 1th of its gayest attire, and signs of rejoicing were lung out in honor of the observant and the different regiments were ordered to march to Third street for the purpose of the grand and to disconnect them from general politics. After several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles, and the adoption of an address and a several specioles. There was a norral grander, about the demonstration of the purpose of the grand through the valley of Mexico, and through whose planted to flatter; the "hard-handed" mechanics, and laboring men of San Francisco. They made up an array mage through the valley of Mexico, and through whose provess and daring browers the demonstration of the purpose of the grand invincible as that which Gen. Scott led through the valley of Mexico, and through whose provess and daring browers and invincible as that which Gen. Scott led through the valley of